JEFFERSON DAVIS BOOK.

"Rice and Fall of the Confederate Covern

places very clearly on Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Of the possibilities of a vig-

supposition that the fortifications and garrisons described did actually exist, of which there seemed then to be no doubt.
If the reports which have since reached us be true, that there were at that time neither fortifications nor troops stationed on the south bank of the Potomac; that on the south bank of the Potomac; that all the enemy's forces fied to the north side of the river and even beyond; that the panic of the routed army infected the whole population of Washington City, and that no preparation was made or even contemplated for the destruction of the bridge across the Potomac; then it may have been as many have asserted, that our army following cleen users the that our army, following close upon the flying enemy, could have entered and taken possession of the United States capital. These reports, however, present a condition of affairs altogether at variance with the information upon which ance with the information upon which we had to act. Thus it was, and, so fa as I knew, for the reason above stated than an advance to the south bank of the Potomac was not contemplated as the immediate sequence of the victory at Manassas. What discoveries would have been made and what results would our guns upon the south bank of the speculative questions upon which it would be useless to enter."

THE TROUBLE WITH JO. JOHNSTON. It appears from beginning to end of says:

book that Gen. Johnston and Mr. "Since Alva's atrocious cruelties Davis never agreed on a policy after the the non combatant population of the first battle of Manassas. Showing by Low Countries, in the sixteenth century, testimony that Johnston was to blame the history of war records no instance of

as to prevent his heavier man

"4. To defeat him in battle and gain reat consequent strength in supplies, nen and productive territory.

"5. To prevent the waste of the army neident to inactivity.

"6. To inactivity.

"6. To inactivity the treasure and the men and productive territory.

"5. To prevent the waste of the army incident to inactivity.

"6. To inspirit the troops and the country by success and discourage the

**All Table 1. La Condesidences deverming the company of the compa

ordered in pursuit; a pause ensued, until to enter. When it became known that the Army of Tennessee had been successity by enter to anticipate the necessity by withdrawing at once, he said that his attributed for the earth-works constructed for the earth-works c ordered in pursuit; a pause ensued, until to enter. When it became known that the Army of Tennessee had been successively driven from one strong position to another until finally it had reached delegations, petitions and letters urging me to remove Gen. Johnston from the command of the army and assign that important trust to some officer who would resolutely hold and defend Atianta.

While sharing in the keen disappointment at the failure of the campaign which pervaded the whole country I was perhang more arrest and a sign that the campaign which pervaded the whole country I was perhangely and the campaign and th perhaps more apprehensive than other of the disasters likely to result from it because I was in a position to estimate more accurately their probable extent " Still I resisted the stead

" Still I resisted the steadily increasing pressure which was brought
to bear to induce me to revoke his assignment, and only issued the order relieving him from command when I became satisfied that his declared purpose
to occupy the works at Atlanta with
militia levies and withdraw his army militia levies and withdraw his army into the open country for freer operations would inevitably result in the loss of that important point, and where the retreat would cease could not be forefold. If the Army of Tenaessee was found to be uzable to hold positions of great strength like those at Dalton, Reseas, Etowab, Kennesaw and on the Chattahooche I could not reasonably hope that it would be more successful in the plains below Atlanta, where it would find neither natural nor artificial advantages of position."

ATTACK ON SHERMAN. Alluding to Sherman's order that all civilians, male and female, living in Atlanta must leave it within five days from the issuance of the order, Mr. Davis

first battle of Manassas. Showing by testimony that Johnston was to blame for not pursuing the enemy from the field, that his was the fault that prevented the investing of Vicaburg and caused its fall, he then goes on to show that Johnston's divergard of suggestions and orders gave Sherman an open road to Atlanta and enabled him to cut the Confederacy in twaln. He says that when Johnston was apacinted to the command of the Army of Tenressee it was under distinct orders to make an aggressive campaign. He says: are following were among the considerations presented to Gen. Johnston at my request, by Brig.-Gen. W. N. Pendleton, chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, on April 16, 1864:

"1. To take the enemy at disadvantage weakened, it is believed, by sending troops to Virginia and having others still absent on turlough.

"2. To break up his plaus by suitcipating and frustrating his combinations.

So to press him in his pressured.

Johnston with his spiendid army or battle. In riding over the ground it better, a first the conclusion that the conclusion that the watchward of On for Washington!"

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If the conclusion that the watchward of On my inquiry whether it would not be better to anticipate the necessity by withdrawing at once, he said that his artillery and draught horses were too weak for the roads in their then condilarge portion of our forces had been derived. In this conversation the same general view was more specifically stated and made to apply to the then condition of affairs. The programme was to retire to Danville, at which place supplies should be collected and a junction made with the troops under Gen. J. E. Johnston, the combined force to be hurled upon Sherman in North Carolins, with the home of crabbins his same here. As to the manner in which the deter-mination to surrender was reached Mr.

"On the evening of the 8th Gen. Lee decided, after conference with his corps commanders, that he would advance the next morning beyond Appomattox Courthouse, and if the force reported to be there should prove to be only Sheridan's cavalry, to disperse it and continue the march toward Lynchburg; but if infantry should be found in large force, the attempt to break through it was not to be made, and the correspondence which Gen. Grant had initiated on the previous day should be reopened by a which Gen. Grant had initiated on the previous day should be reopened by a flag, with propositions for an interview to arrange the terms of capitulation. Gordon, whose corps formed the rear guard from Petersburg, and who had fought daily for the protection of the trains, had now been transferred to the from. On the next morning, before daylight, Lee sent Col. Venable, one of his staff, to Gordon, commanding the advance, to tearn his opinion as to the chances of a successful attack, to which Gordon retearn his opinion as to the chances of a successful attack, to which Gordon replied: 'My old corps is reduced to a frazzle, and, unless I am supported by Longstreet heavily, I do not think we can do anything more.' When Col. Venable returned with his answer to ing left me but to go and see Gen.

COULD THE WAR CONTINUE? After the surrender of Gen. Lee's army, Mr. Davis had no thought that the my, Mr. Davis had no thought that the war was over. On this point he says:

"I had telegraphed to Gen, Johnston from Danville the report that Lee had any and on arriving at Greens-boro conditionally requested him to meet me there, where Gen. Beauregard at the time had his headquarters, my object being to confer with both of them in resard to our present condition and woe, the horror and the suffering, not to be described by words, which its execution would inflict on helpless women and infant children. His only reply was:

"I give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, are not designed to meet the humanities of the case."

"At the time appointed the women and children were expelled from their houses, and before they were parsed within our lines complaint was gent; ally made that the Federal officers and meet the form their houses, and before they were parsed within our lines complaint was gent; ally made that the Federal officers and meet the humanities of the same and before they were parsed within our lines complaint was gent; ally made that the Federal officers and meet the humanities of the same and before they were parsed within our lines complaint was gent; ally made that the Federal officers and meet the form of the same productive territory both east and west of the Mississippi, whose clitzens had evinced no disposition to surrender. Ample supplies had been surrender and revive the drooping spirits.

Object being to our present; condition and future operations. Though I was fully sufficient to vanctlak any two pops which the care munited to them in regard to our present; condition and future operations. Though I was fully sufficient to vanctlak any two date Mississippi River.

"Had the cavelry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force because my orders are not designed to applied had effect the cavelry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force because my orders are not designed to the cavelry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force because for the cavelry with which I left Charlotte been associated with a force at the time appointed the women and the convergence in their rear, it would produce the beggy broke and the horses ran away. The buggy was broken up and both were thrown out. Major Brown for the future operations of the cavelry with which I

still remained to be placed at our disposal when needed by the army in North Carolina."

The failure of several attempts to open negotiations with the Federal Government, and notably the last by commissioners who met President Lincoln at Hampton Roads, convinced me of the hopelessness under existing circumstances to obtain better terms than were offered—i. e., a surrender at discretion. My motivo, therefore, in holding an interview with the cenior generals of the army in North Carolina was not to learn their opinion as to what might be done by negotiation with the United States Government, but to derive from them information in regard to the army under their command, and what it was feasible and advisable to do as a military problem.

"The members of my Cabinet were as the country. In the world view of the shold have been able to cross the trans-Mississippi Department, and then uniting with the arms which have been able to cross the trans-Mississippi Department, and then uniting with the arms which in the portion of that country aboutanting in supplies, and deficient in rivers and sulpustion, should, in accordance with his repeated declaration, have agreed on the basis of a return to the Union, to acknowledge the constitutional rights of the States and by a convention or quasi trans-Mississippi Department, and then uniting with the arms which in the portion of that country aboutanting in supplies, and deficient in rivers and sulpustion, should, in accordance with his repeated declaration, have agreed on the basis of a return to the Union, to acknowledge the constitutional rights of the States and by a convention or quasi trans-Mississippi Department, and then uniting with the arms Mississippi Department, and Magruder to form ar raw which in

same terms which had been made with Gen. Lee, and he says, "Gen. Johnston, without healtation, agreed to, and we executed the following," which was the surrender of Gen. Johnston's troops, with the condition of their being paroled and the officers being permitted to re-tain their sidearms, private houses and baggage. "It is true that these were the terms

accepted by Lee, but the condition of the two armies was very different. Lee's supplies had been cut off, his men were exhausted by fatigue and hunger, he had no reinforcements in view. Notwith-

his eswelry, so much of the infantry as could be mounted, and the light artillery, he could not have been successfully pursued by Gen. Sherman. His face, united to they I had assembled at Char.

collected in the railroad depots and much still remained to be placed at our disposal when needed by the army in North Carolina.

The account of the fleeing President's capture is best told in his own words, as follows:

"After a short time I was hailed by a

word, and the words of the control o and advisable to do as a military problem.

"The members of my Cabinet were already advised as to the object of the meeting, and when the subject was introduced to the genorals in that form, Gen. Johnston was very reserved and seemed far less than sanguine. His first significant expression was that of a desire to open correspondence with General Sherman, to see if he would agree to a suspension of hostilities, the object being to permit the civil authorities to enter into the needful arrangements to terminate the existing war. Confident that the United States Government would not accept a proposition for such negotiations, I distinctly expressed my conviction on that point, and presented as an objection to such an effort that, so far as it should excite delusive hopes and expectations, its feilure would have a demoralizing effect book on the troops and people. Neither of them had shown any disposition to surrender, or had any reason to suppose that their government contemplated abandoning its trust.

"It will thus be seen that my expectations, referred to above caused adequate of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing that they had passed out of the region of my family I traveled with them two or three days, when believing the providence and expectations, its issure would have a demoralizing efficit both on the trops and people. Neither of them had shown any disposition to surrender, or had any reason to suppose that their government contemplated abandoning its trust.

"It will thus be seen that ray expectations, referred to above, caused adequate program to 52 made for the retreat of our army if that result should become necessary by the failure of the attempt to open negotiations for an honorable peace. I had never contemplated a surrender, except on such terms as a belligered to pen negotiations for an honorable peace of might claim, as long as we were able to keep the field, and never expected at Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat. Lee had only surrendered his army when it was impossible for him to do either one or the other, and had proudly rejected Grant's demand, in the face of overwhelming numbers, until he found himself surrounded and his line of retreat blocked by a force much larger than his own."

Although he consented that Gen. Johnston might apply to Gen. Sherman for an armistice the author insists that he had little hope anything could be accomplished by it. He says:

"The opinion I entertained in regard to President Johnston and his venomous secretary of war, Stanton, did not permit me to expect that they would be less vindictive after a surrender of our army had been proposed than when it was regarded as a formidable body defiantly buolding its position in the field. Whatever hope others entertained that the existing war was about to be peacefully terminated, was soon dispelled by the rejection of the basis of agreement on the part of the Government of the United States, and a notice from Gen. Sherman of a terminated, was soon dispelled by the rejection of the basis of agreement on the part of the Government of the United States, and a notice from Gen. Sherman of a termination of the serving terminated, was soon dispelled by the rejection of the basis of agreement on the part of the Go

both supposing they and commenced firing, both supposing they had met our armed escort, and some casualities resulted from their conflict with an imaginary body of Confederate troops. During the confusion, while attention was concentrated upon myself, except by those who were engaged in pillage, one of my aides, Col. J. Taylor Wood, with Lieut. Barnwell, walked off unobserved. His daring exploits on the sea had made him on the part of the Federal Government and set of special hostility and sea of special hostility. an of ect of special hostility, and rendered it wite proper that he should avail himse. Levery possible means of escape. Col. Pritchard went over to their battlefield, and I did not see him for a long time, surely more than an hour after my capture. He subsequently claimed credit, in a conversation with

claimed credit, in a conversation with me, for the forbearance shown by his men in not shooting me when I refused to surrender.

"Wilson and others have uttered many falsehoods in regard to my capture, which have been exposed in sublications by persons there present—by Secretary Resgan, by the members—of my personal staff, and by the colored coachmat, J:n Joues, which must have been convincing to all who were not given over to believe a lie. For this reason I will postpone to some other time and more appropriate place any further notice of the story and its variations, all the spawn of a malignity that shames the spawn of a malignity that shames the civilization of the age. We were when prisoners, subjected to petty pil-

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL .- The great men of the world have generally owed much to the character and training of their mothers. If we go back to their childhood, we see there the maternal incollected around them the men who had left Johnston's army and gone to their homes to exape a surrender, as well as those who under aimiliar circumstances had left Lee. The show of continued resistance. I then believed, as I still do, would have evercome the depression which was spreading like a starless night over the country, and that the exhibition of a determination not to leave our political futures at the mercy of an enemy which had for four years been striving to subjugate the States would have led the United States anthorities to do, as Mr. Lincoln had indicated—give any terms which might be found necessary specific to the parting work of fatterers, and never widows and orphans." When Bayard was foremost in battle, confessedly the bravest warrior in the field, or when, in his own great thirst, be was giving water to a dying enemy, he was only carrying out his cavalry, so much of the infantry as the worky of her name. The incurry of her mame. The incurry of the mame. fluences which form the alms and the habits of their future lives. Bayard, the flower of French knighthood, the soldier temptation, and a stimulus to a goo

becomes dangerous, and is to be feared. Beware of Toccoal She will seek to do Beware of Toccoal She will seek to do thee harm. Even now when we find her at midnight kneeling, with soft, tearful eyes and outstretched arms, gazing up at the pale moon, or see her lying prostrate before the rising sun, as if drinking in its brams, she may be weaving spells by which thy strength will fail, thy arm grow powerless; and before thou hast numbered half thy days thou wilt pass away, with thy infant son, from the hunting grounds of thy forefathers, and a weak woman will be head of thy tribe!"

The words of the squaw troubled the chief, and he called his wise men in council, to deliberate on the strange conduct of Toccoa.

Toccoa was with her young companions by a mountain stream. Some of the

different from the maidens, thy companions? Tell us why thou does not wear flowers, and deck thyself with berries? We must know, for we suspect thee of dark and fearful thoughts." "Father," replied Toccoa, "it is be-cause I can only think of the things the Great Spirit show me.'

"If thou wilt not tell us, Tocoos, we will send thee far away into a strange land, into the wilderness, and in death thou wilt not sleep to the thy forefathers,"

"Oh, father?" exclaimed Toccos, "send"

the city of Altona has upward of 30,000 inhabitants, three or four newspapers, seventeen churches, as many schools, one souvent and the largest railway shops in America.

—Geneval Longstreet is to have seventeen churches, as many schools, one souvent and the largest railway shops in America. me not from the land I so much love, for which I would grasp the spear, string the bow, and exultingly count the scalps of

What are those things, laughter?"

"Daughter, thou must go, unless thou wilt tell us why thy love is so great." "Father, the compellest me to speak of that which I would fain hide from thyself. We is me, that I can see more than the most of the aged tribe can bethan the most of the aged tribe can be-hold. I see coming over the wide waters, beyond the distant hills, great canoes, filled with beings whose faces are white like snow. They number more that the spirit eyes that look out of the shies at hight. They fand on our shore and kill

appeared over the precipice.

Long did the Indian maidens search for Toccoa's body, but it was never found; but before two moons had rolled away, a clear, bright stream flowed to the edge of the rock and fell over the precipies where Toccoa had been secrificed. pice where Toccoa had been sacrificed, and the maidens of the tribe said: "It is the spirit of our lost companion come to prove to us that she is happy," and they called the cascade the Falls of Toccon.—
Scott's Magazine.

its brams, she may be wearing spells by which thy strough will fail, grow which thy strough will fail, and which thy strough will fail, and which they strough will fail, and which they strough will fail, and which they strough will fail and the strong of the settler returned he told the agent that real estate had picked up a little during the past ten minutes, and he couldn't think of taking less than \$10,000 for his claim.

— Governor Cornell, of New York, has veroed the bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of elemangarine. He couldn't think of taking less than \$10,000 for his claim. There was nothing else to aubstance is burtful, or the oldering matter and the matter. Four thousand dollars of it be. The Governor concluded as matter. Four thousand dollars of it be-longed to the woman, but I never heard whether or not she got it. Ten years later the Pennsylvania Railroad began

> - General Longstreet is to have general charge of splitting the democratic party in Georgia. For this purpose he has been made marshal of that district has been made marshal of that district by Garfield. The democracy of Georgia is already in a semi-disorganized condi-tion, torn by rival candidates for power. Longatreet may, by the use of lederal patronage, work to intensify the hostility between the two acctions of the party, and on their ruins build up and "indepen-dent party" of democrats an republi-cane. This is the plan of campaign.

like snow. They number more than the spirit eyes that look out of the akies at night. They tand on our shore and kill our deer and bullate, they turn the course of our rivers, and desserate the graves of our forefathers. Oh, fisther! does not the mother more dearly love the child when she knows there is moored before

ly. Twenty-one years ago, in 1860, Prof. L. L. Ide, a music teacher at the Wesleyan Female Seminary here, at-tended one of Tom's concerts at Frederick, Md., and, to test the genius of the boy, played a German waits then but little known, and made some little changes of his own in playing it. Tem played it off at once correctly. The other night Professor Ide went on the etego and asked Tom what was the name of the hall in which he alread. ck, Md., and, to test the

ter used to make it look like butter injurious. The Governor concluded as follows: "It seems to be a well established fact that chemical science and business enterpries have combined to produce an article which competes largely with the poorer products of our darries. Desirable as to is to afford agricultural interests avery possible advantage, in such competition the rights of other interests should not be ignored. We live in a land of law and liberty. Equal tights are guaranteed to all citizens if their vocations be not dangerous or prejudicial to the public salfane; they can not rightfully be restrained in the exercise of the largest liberty consistent with law and order."

- Duelling has become all the rage in Paris again. Three were fought in the course of twenty four hours. They like it, and it does no karm. They don't hurtench other. They tickle essee other gently with the rapier, and then go and taku abainthe together.

- Six thousand cans of outers we

— One hundred and two thousand eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of strawberries have been shipped from Chattanooga this season.